"all men are created free and equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

What followed was as inevitable as a decree of fate, although to the courtiers of the old world, its nobles and its kings, the revolt of the new world seemed like a dislocation of the order of nature. To them, in their blindness, "the world was all so suddenly changed, so much that was vigorous was sunk decrepit, so much that was not was beginning to be. Borne over the Atlantic to the closing ear of Louis, King by the grace of God, what sounds were these, new in our centuries? Boston Harbor was black with unexpected tea. Behold a Pennsylvania Congress gather; and ere long on Bunker Hill democracy, announcing in rifle volleys, death-winged, under her star banner, that she was born, and would envelop the whole world."

In truth, nothing in the evolution of the material world is more orderly than the evolution in history of the American Revolution and the American Union. They were the natural and inevitable results of the memories, the sufferings, the faith, and the aspirations of the early settlers. An Honorable Record.

As early as the year 1765, when John Marshall was only ten years cld, the citizens of the county of Westmoreland. where his father had been born, wrote and signed a declaration setting forth the rights of the colonies. Before he was ten years older he had assisted in form-ing a company of volunteers to defend ing a company of volunteers to detend those rights by arms, of which company he was appointed a lieutenant; and then began the first labors of his life, labors which were destined to fill in fullest measure every obligation of a patriotic

measure every obligation of a patriotic citizen, first as soldier, then as statesman, and last, and crowning all, with illustrious and unfading renown, as jurist. In the year 1775, when he was not twenty years old, he walked ten miles from his father's house to an appointed muster field. 'He was about six feet in height, straight, and rather slender, with eyes dark to blackness, beaming with intelligence and good nature. He wore a plain bine hunting shirt and trousers of the same material, fringed with white, and a round black hat with a bucktail for a cockade.' When the company had assembled he told them he had come "to meet them as fellow-soldiers who were likely them as fellow-soldiers who were likely to be called on to defend their country and their rights and liberties invaded by the British Crown; that soldiers were called for, and that it was time to bright-

their huts that winter at Valley Forge I wonder if any forecast of their country's to them in their dreams. Of these rouths and the large regarded by all other mations as dedicated to the surface, and the both and so and controlled and institutions to unfold generations of their proclaim the truth this whole American continent, from the one, and the other was planes Monroe, who was destined to the mean and the other was planes Monroe, of fore institutions to unfold generations of the routh truth this whole American continent, from the or and the both and its matter of the truth that since this many unimportant, as well as many important, as well as many important takes, for he had been engaged to the other country's to the law decide on the operation of constitution as well as many important causes, for he had been engaged to the country year.

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statesman, but those labors ough
to be forgotten, as they help to exhibit in
its true proportions that consistency of
opinion which made him, from first to last,
such a powerful factor on the side of liberty and Union. He was re-elected to the
State Legislature in 1784 and again in
1787, and in the following year he was
chosen a member of the convention called
to reject or to ratify the Constitution of to reject or to ratify the Constitution of the United States. This last election clear-ly resulted from his personal popularity.

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world to the new, and of the elevating experiences of the life of adventure, of courage, of intellectual and religious fervor which they had lived. "Not many one had not not a find the county of Henrico, which elected him, was opposed to the adoption of the Constitution, was opposed to the adoption of the Constitution, which he was to distinguished the county of Henrico, which elected him, was opposed to the adoption of the Constitution, was opposed to the adoption of the Constitution opposed and which adoption opposed and which are proposed to the America and the constitution opposed and which are proposed to the America and the America and the Constitution and the Constitution



bears his name.

From Valley Forge John Marshall followed the varying fortubes of Washington's command through the year 1778 and on June 16, 1779, he was with General Wayne in the assault and capture of Stony Point, an achievement of the point and point and point and point and point are the poin

dr. Marshall's next public service was

may now appear, it is good in the proper in the good in the proper in congress, although a speech in Congress, although a speech in Congress, although a street and ment's and m

ward, "I have never seen a man of whose intellect I have a higher opinion," and his intellect never served him to better purpose than when he declared the wise purpose than when he declared the wise and moderate doctrine that the Constitution should not have either a strict or a liberal construction, but one giving the natural and ordinary effect to its words. He said: "The intention of the instrument must prevail. This intention must be gathered from its words. Its words are to be understood in that sense in which they are generally used by those for whom the sideration. The result is a conviction that are generally used by those for whom the instrument was intended, and those protisions are neither to be restricted into insignificance nor extended to objects not in any manner control tha operation of To these memorable words are to be

added these others equally memorable: "That this court dares not usurp power is most true. That this court dares not shrink from its duty is not less true," and these declarations guided him, as with beacon lights, through his entire judicial career. Of these propositions no riticism could really be offered, nor from eriticism could really be offered, nor from them was any appeal to either passion or prejudice possible. They enabled the Chief Justice to rear upon them that en-during structure of the true meaning of the Constitution which is among the most priceless possessions of our inheritance, and which will enable coming genera-tions to enjoy our privilege of living under a government of liberty regulated An Instance of His Strength.

Soon after Mr. Marshall's entrance the Constitution imposed upon the 2.dthority of the legislative department of the Government of the United States to be determined by its judicial department? Might the latter declare null and void, as might the latter declare null and void, as in conflict with such limitations, a law deliberately enacted by the former? Many strong reasons existed for supposing this could not have been intended. One was because all legislative authority was expressly vested in Congress. Another was because the members of Congress represented the people and held direct and explicit mandates from them, renewed at briefly recurring intervals, to enact such brief; recurring intervals, to enact such laws as they judged to be wise and nec-essary. On the contrary, the Justices of the Supreme Court were the nominees of

the President, and enjoyed tenure of office

during their lives.

The assertion that the latter were at liberty to annul and set aside the legislation enacted by the former seemed to many ardent and sincere patriots a proposition destructive of the division of the powers of the Government into three departments of co-ordinate dimits and the British Crown; that soldiers were called for, and that it was time to bright in the field."

All Yalley Forge:

As two Virginia youths large reason as the came into personal relations which the attempt of the close of Washington's life.

At Yalley Forge:

As two Virginia youths lay youth and the army refresh the field for and proposal of the courts of the charge of the wonder if any forecast of their roughly seeded in the came into personal relations whether arm great which the army reprised to the close of Washington's life.

At Yalley Forge:

A study lay had negotiated with English Constitution, in giving Congress the point of the courts of the world, in the country in the close of the courts of the court of the court of the courts of the court of the cour

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the constitutional laws, enacted by Congress, to carry into execution the powers vested in the General Government. This is, we think, the inevitable consequence of that supremacy which the Constitution has declared."

His next great step forward was to withdraw the obligations of contracts from the power of the State Legislatures to impair their validity, and to place them also beneath the protecting aegis of the Constitution. He said: "This court can be insensible neither to the magnitude nor to the delicacy of this question. The validity of a legislative act is to be examined, and the opinion of the highest law tribunal of a State is to be revised. But the American people have said, in the Constitution of the United States, that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. In the same instrument they have also said that the judicial power shall extend to all cases, upon the duties of Chief Justice the Su-preme Court was confronted with one of the most important questions ever sub-mitted to the solemn duty of protecting, from even legislative violation, those conmitted to any tribunal for decision: Was tracts which the Censtitution of our the extent and scope of the limitation country has placed beyond legislative conthe Constitution imposed upon the 2d-

tracts which the Censtitution of our country has placed beyond legislative contry; has been dead of the contry; has been dead a sinning people was an ignorant; till now, that the greatest secourge an anignorant; a corrupt, or a dependent judiciary. Our ancestors thought so, we thought so untill and a sinning people was an ignorant; we with standing a wave of great popular excitates the vote of this day will show we think so still, and that any our placed in the weith not, draw down this curse upon visit the United States unless he is proven by the testimony of two witnesses in the same overt act, of levying war against the united States unless he is proven by the testimony of two witnesses in the same overt act, of levying war against the nation, or of adhering to its proven by the testimony of two witnesses in the same overt act, of levying war against the nation, or of adhering to its proven by the testimony of two witnesses in the same overt act, of levying war against the nation, or of adhering to its proven by the testimony of two witnesses in the same overt act, of levying war against the nation, or of adhering to its proven by the testimony of two

that the power to regulate commerce re-sided exclusively in Congress and must be kept inviolate from any intrusion by the States, under any guise whatsoever. He refused to admit that any rights possessed by the States may be used so as to obstruct the free course of a power given to Congress. "We cannot admit," he said, "it may be used so as to obstruct or defeat the power to regulate commerce. It has been observed that the powers remaining with the States may commerce. It has been observed that the powers remaining with the States may be so exercised as to come in conflict with those vested in Congress. When this happens that which is not supreme must yield to that which is supreme. This great and universal truth is insepa-

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to him but a dereliction of duty, or the opprobrium of those who are denominated the world, he merits the contempt as well as the indignation of his country, who can hesitate which to embrace."

In the years to come it will probably be recognized that among his decisions none will surpass in permanent material adventage that decision which determined that the power to regulate commerce restauch the properties of the people—"it was a better, a purer, and more tranquil sentiment"—a mingled fealing of gratifulde for the next and of life was completed, and in Philadelphia, on July 6. 1835, John Marshall entered into rest. It is impossible to describe the impression which his death produced. It was not that feeling which the death of a public man in an ordinary sense of the word produces, which stirred the hearts of the people—"it was a better, a purer, and more tranquil sentiment"—a mingled feeling of gratifulde for the next and of life was completed, and in Philadelphia, on July 6. 1835, John Marshall entered into rest. It is impossible to describe the impression which his death produced. It was not that feeling which the death of a public man in an ordinary sense of the word produces, which stirred the hearts of the people—"it was a better, a purer, and more tranquil sentiment"—a mingled feeling of gratifulded for the provided the produced of the produce

and more tranquil sentiment"—a mingled feeling of gratitude for the past and of security for the future.

The bar of Riel.mond has left an enduring record of their appreciation of him, and of their veneration for him, which seems to me the best portrait of a perfect judge ever drawn. They declared that he was "never absent from the bench in term time even for a day; that he displayed such indulgence to counsel and suitors that everybody's convenience was consulted but his own; that he possessed a dignity sustained without effort, and apparently without care to sustain it to J. WILLIAM LEE. dignity sustained without effort, and apparently without care to sustain it, to which all men were solicitous to pay due respect; that he showed such equanimity,

and the investory is another structure of the truth that since the investory is another expressional properties of the time and the season of the structure of the states of Structure of the structure of Str

American lawyers we must never for a moment, in dark days or in bright, despair of the Republic.

Differences of opinion may well exist as to the best methods of discharging the grave and serious duties unexpectedly devolved upon us by a war begun with the noble object of helping a struggling people to secure their independence; but let us trust that, however we may differ as to methods, we all believe that the true glory of America and her true mission in the new century, as in the old, is what a great prelate of the Catholic Church has recently declared it to be: To stand fast recently declared it to be: To stand fast by Christ and his gospel; to cultivate not the Moslem virtues of war, of slaughter, of rappie, and of conquest, but the Christianal virtues of self-denial and kindness love, and that it is our mis sion not to harm but to help to a better life every fellow-creature of whatever color and however weak or lowly; and then we may some day hear the benediction: "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these my brethren ye did it unto me."

Streets northwest, cn MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1901, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., for the purpose of authorizing the increase of the present caption of these my brethren ye did it unto me."

JOHN E. McGAW.

The Lessons of Time.

The passing years bring with them great | jal3-23t,am empensations, and among them is a se-enity of judgment which enables us to ecognize as literal practical truth that, ve may strive to persuade ourte the contrary, no nation ever has gathered or ever will gather grapes of thorns or figs from thistles; and, as the

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